extend beyond removal from office and dis-qualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Our rules of impeachment are borrowed from those of the British constitution, under which those of the British constitution, under which the accusations must always originate with the Commons, and the prosecution is conducted by managers chosen from the Lower House, the Lords sitting as judges. Although the purpose of impeachment is chiefly the prosecution and punishment of official and political crimes which are beyond the reach of the law, all persons, whether peers or commoners, may, in Great Britain, be impeached for any crimes or offenses whatever. The carliest instance of parliamentary impeachment occurred in 1376. offenses whatever. The earliest instance of parliamentary impeachment occurred in 1376, during the reign of Edward III., when the Chamberlain, Lord Latimer, together with several other officials, were accused by the Commons of extortion and malversation of the public money, and was deposed from his place. When Richard II. was compelled to resign his throne to Henry of Lancaster, the form of an impeachment was gone through by Parliament before they pronounced their sovereign deposed. Under the Tudor princes the right of impeachment fell into disuse; but the shameless corruption which characterized the reign of James I. caused its revival, and it was used with great energy by the Commons, both as an of James I. caused its revival, and it was used with great energy by the Commons, both as an instrument of popular power and as a means for the furtherance of public justice. The impeachment of Lord Chancellor Bacon during this reign, for receiving bribes from suitors in his court, is one of the saddest incidents in the history of literature. The great philosopher and statesman was charged by the Commons with bribery and corruption in twenty-two instances himself, and with allowing acts of bribery and corruption in his officers. Utterly bribery and corruption in his officers. Utterly unmanned by the accusation, he took to his bed, confessed his guilt, and begged for mercy. Guilty he was, if judged by the purer standard of a later age; yet guilty only of conforming to the judicial customs of his own time. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned during the royal pleasure, and to be incapacitated for life from coming within the verge of the court, sitting in Parliament, or holding office. Though the fine and imprisonment were remitted, the disgrace was more than the Chancellor could bear, and, after five years, he died broken-hearted. bribery and corruption in his officers. five years, he died broken-hearted.

prisonment were remitted, the disgrand, after more than the Chancellor could bear, and, after five years, he died broken-hearted.

The case of Bacon was only one of several which the same Parliament pursued and puntabed. Sir Giles Mompesson, Sir Francis Mitchell, Bennet, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Field, Bishop of Landaff, and Yelverton, the Attorney-General, were all prosecuted within a few months, and a barrister named Floyd, for no more serious offense than rejoicing at the expulsion of the Palatine from Prague, was sentenced to be degraded from the estate of a gentleman and declared infamous, to stand in the pillory, to be fined £5,000, to be imprisoned for life, and to be whipped at the cart's tail. The whipping, however, was afterward remitted. Three years later, in 1624, the Lord Treasurer, Middlesex, having been impeached, through the influence of Buckingham, of bribery, oppression, and neglect of duty, was condemned to pay a fine of £50,000, and to be imprisoned during pleasure, and forever excluded from Parliament and the verge of the Court. But when the memorable conflict between the King and Parliament, ending in the Revolution and Protectorate, broke out in the next reign, the impeachment of Buckingham himself was a subject of long and angry controversy. The protection of Charles I., who went to the length of dissolving Parliament in order to save his favorite, could not have shielded the Duke long from the vengcance of the Commons; but his career was cut short by the knife of an assassin.

the Commons; but his career was cut short by
the knife of an assassin.

The power of impeachment now became, in
the hands of the popular party led by Pym
and Hampden, a weapon of tremendous power,
and they used it without mercy. On the 11th
of November, 1640, the House of Commons
debated with closed doors, and when these were opened, a majority of the members, with Pym at their head, proceeded to the bar of the Lords and impeached Strafford, the most obnoxious of the royal ministers, of high treason. The trial took place in Westminster Hall the following March. Next to the trial of Hall the following March. Next to the trial of Warren Hastings, it was probably the most remarkable impeachment case in English history. The Commons sat on elevated benches on each side of the Lords. The King and Queen occupied private boxes behind the throne, hoping vainly that their presence would act as a cheek upon the forwardness of the witnesses and the violence of the managers. A gallery was erected for ladies, who paid high prices for admission. The trial hasted thirteen days. The spectators used to come as early as five in the morning. By seven the hall was full. The proceedings began at nine, and were often prolonged till two, three, or four o'clock in the morning without intermission. When the prisoner was brought in, he made three obeisances to the Lord High Steward, and then knelt at the bar. The managers, thirteen in number, opened bar. The managers, thirteen in number, opened the proceedings with a speech relative to some particular charge. Their witnesses were examined and cross-examined, and the Court then adjourned for half an hour, to allow Strafford an opportunity of conferring with his counsel. Afterward the Earl spoke and produced witnesses on his defense, and the managers spoke to evidence. The prisoner was then remanded to the Tower. As the trial went on it became evident that the number of Strafferd's friends increased. Though modern research has shown increased. Though modern research has shown that he was guilty of the offenses with which he was charged, that fact was certainly not made out at the trial. The Commons abandoned the impeachment and introduced in their own body a bill of attainder, charging Strafford with an attempt to subvert the liberties of the country. Convicted and sentenced to death, he met his fate with magnificent calmness and dignity, and has doubtless received a more lenient judgment from posterity than if his fate had been less cruel and his prosecutors more merciful.

When Strafford was led out to execution, he When Strafford was led out to execution, he knelt before the window of a cell which he had fo pass, and begged the blessing of Archbishop Laud, who was there imprisoned on charges similar to those for which the Earl himself was to suffer. Laud was impeached, and, after a year and a quarter, was brought to trial. The cause was prolonged six months trial. The cause was prolonged six months, and then was terminated just as Strafford's had been. The Commons, despairing of a conviction before the Upper House, brought in a bill of attainder, and the Archbishop was

Impeachments, indeed, from this time forth, seem to have been, with a very few exceptions, tedious, irritating, and expensive failures. Charles I. impeached the leaders of the Parliamentary party; but his action was clearly unconstitutional, and nothing came of it. While the civil war was raging, the Commons imthe civil war was raging, the Commons impeached the Queen because she had joined Charles with a body of troops. This matter was never prosecuted. The trial of Charles I, was not by process of impeachment—the Lords, indeed, refused to have anything to do with it—but the Commons erected themselves for the occasion into a high court of justice. Lord Clarendon was impeached of high treason in the reign of Charles II., and went into voluntary exile. Lords Arlington and Danby untary exile. Lords Arlington and Danby were impeached in the same reign, and the prosecution failed. But during the insane period of Oates's "Popish Plot," the venerable Viscount Stafford was placed at the bar of the House of Lords clayed with the same reign, and Danby were described by the same reign, and Danby were described by the same reign and provide the same reign and provide rei Viscount Stafford was placed at the bar of the House of Lords, charged with complicity in that imaginary scheme, and after a seven days trial was convicted and executed. His death had an effect very different from what his prosecutors desired, and probably did more than any other thing to arouse the nation from its bloody dream of plots and conspiracy. Indeed, the tendency of impeachment in modern is produced.

times has almost always been to raise the prisoner to the dignity of martyrdom, and ben-efit the cause for which he suffers. The famous trial of Dr. Sacheverell, in the reign of Queen Anne, is a striking instance in point. This man, a preacher who "possessed little of This man, a preacher who "possessed little of "religion, virtue, learning, or good sense," was impeached in 1710 on account of two sermons, in which he denounced the act of toleration, and inculcated high and dry Tory principles of passive obedience, thus condemning by implication the Revolution of 1689. During the trial public passion became inflamed to an almost ludicrous extent; the cormons were printed and sold in incredicame inflamed to an almost Indicrous extent; the sermons were printed and sold in incredible numbers, and the populace made the accused the hero of the hour. He was suspended from preaching for three years; but the mob celebrated this mild sentence as a popular victory, and received Sacheverell with ovations and bonfires. On a change of Ministry he got a rich living. Lord Lovat, who was impeached and beheaded in the reign of George I., for conspiracy to restore the Stuarts, would have been remembered only for his rascalities, had not the dignity of his trial raised him out of the mire in which he belonged. In the early years of the reign of the House of Hanover impeachments were numerous, and the two Houses of Parliament did not even deem it beneath their dignity to put forth all their power and magnificence for the punishment of such petty crimes as smuggling. In several cases the only result of the proceedings was that the Lords and the Commons got at loggerheads on technical questions, and the prisoners escaped the sermons were printed and sold in incredi-Lords and the Commons got at loggerheads on technical questions, and the prisoners escaped

scot free.

The circumstances of the trial of Warren Hastings are so well known that we need only briefly refer to them. Impeached for tyrannical and corrupt practices during his administration as Governor-General of British India, he was tried before one of the most distinguished assemblages that ever gathered in Westminster Hall—Burke, Fox, and Sheridan making some of their most celebrated speeches as managers on behalf of the Commons. The articles of impeachment were brought forward in April, 1786. Two sessions were consumed in preliminary peachment were brought forward in April, 1789. Two sessions were consumed in preliminary measures. The trial began in February, 1788, and lasted until April, 1795, one hundred and forty-eight days having been actually consumed in the process. Hastings was acquitted by large majorities on all the charges, and public opinion, which was savagely hostile to him at the beginning, was strongly in his favor before the end; and in neither case was precisely just. the beginning, was strongly in his favor before the end; and in neither case was precisely just. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, the celebrated colleague and friend of Pitt, was impeached in 1805 for misapplication of the public money and complicity with a swindling paymaster, while Treasurer of the Navy. His trial began in Westminster Hall, May 29, 1806, and on the 12th of June he was acquitted by a large majority—a result which satisfied nobody of the innocence of the accused, and tended to bring majority—a result which satisfied nobody of the innocence of the accused, and tended to bring into contempt both the House of Lords and the practice of trial by impeachment. That was the last notable trial of the kind which has taken place in England. A Mr. Paul made frequent attempts in the House of Commons, in 1806, to bring forward artiples of imprachment. bring forward articles of impeachment against Marquis Wellesley for misconduct in the government of India; but the abortive proceedings against Hastings and Melville had disgusted both Parliament and people with a form of trial which seemed to have become little better than an expensive system of whitewashing, and

trial which seemed to have become little better than an expensive system of whitewashing, and Mr. Paul's charges were never entertained. There have been few cases of impeachment in the United States Congress. William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached in 1797, for having intrigued to transfer New-Orleans and the neighboring districts. Orleans and the neighboring districts to Great Orteans and the neighboring districts to Great Britain, by means of a joint expedition of English and Indians. A long time was spent in discussing the affair, and it was finally dropped by the House, the Senate having passed a resolution of expulsion. The proceed-ings resulted in a great increase of Mr. Blount's popularity, and he was immediately afterward President. The case of John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the District of Judge of the District Court of the District of New-Hampshire, who was impeached in March, 1803, is a peculiar one. There were four charges. The first three referred to certain illegal proceedings taken in the Judge's court in reference to a ship seized for violation of the revenue laws. The fourth alleged that he was a man of loose morals and intemperate habits, and that on certain specified occasions he had appeared on the bench in a state of total intoxication, and had been then and there guilty of profanity and other disgraceful misdemeanors. The trial began March 8, and closed on the 12th, a verdict of guilty being rendered on all the charges, and Judge Pickering was removed from office. But it

Pickering was removed from office. But it was clearly shown on the trial that the accused had been for several years totally deranged.

The impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for official misconduct, was the cause of great wildie excitement and party сапве commotion in 1804-5. Judge Chase was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a zealous and industrious patriot during the Revolutionary War, and an able and upright Revolutionary War, and an able and upright judge, though sometimes irascible and overbearing. The prosecution was instigated and managed by John Randolph. The articles embraced eight charges, and related chiefly to alleged arbitrary, unjust, and tyrannical conduct on certain political trials—those of John Fries for treason, and of Taylor and Callender for seditions libel. The Senate Chamber was fitted as for the trial with appreciate degenerations. fitted up for the trial with appropriate elegance Benches covered with crimson, on each side and in a line with the President, were assigned to the members of the Senate. On the right and in front of the Chair was a box for the managers, and on the left a similar box for the accused and on the left as similar box for the accused. and his counsel. The rest of the floor was filled with chairs for the members of the House of Representatives, and boxes for Foreign Ministers and the civil and military officers of the United States. Spectators were admitted to the permanent gallery, and a second gallery was erected for ladies; but it was found impossible to keep the sexes separate. The trial began February 4, 1805. Judge Chase appeared in person, together with his counsel, Messrs. Harper, Martin, and Hopkinson, and read a long reply to the charges. The managers, Messrs. Randolph, Rodney, Nicholson, Boyle, Campbell, Early, and Clark, put in a replication. John Randolph opened the impeachment in a powerful speech, and the witnesses for the prosecution were then called. Mr. Harper next spoke, for the defense. After the examination of Mr. Chase's witnesses, seven days were occupied in arguments on both sides, isters and the civil and military officers of the days were occupied in arguments on both sides, and on the 1st of March the vote was taken on each of the charges separately. There was a majority in favor of the accused on five of the eight charges, and a majority against him on the others, but not the two-thirds required by

the others, but not the two-thirds required by the Constitution to convict. He was accordingly discharged, and retained his seat on the beach until his death.

James H. Peck, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Missouri, was impeached of high misdemeanors in office in 1839. The ground of accusation against him was that he had imprisoned and suspended from practicing in his court an attorney named Lawless, for an alleged contempt in commenting in a newspaper. court an attorney named Lawless, for an alleged contempt in commenting in a newspaper communication upon one of the Judge's decisions. The articles of impeachment were presented by Mr. Buchanan, May 4, 1830. The trial began on the 20th of December, and lasted until the 31st of January, when the accused was pronounced acquitted, twenty-one Senators having voted him guilty and treats transmit was pronounced acquitted, twenty-one having voted him guilty and twenty-two not

guilty An attempt was made in 1843 to impeach President Tyler, and this movement derives especial interest from the close resemblance between the circumstances of Mr. Tyler's case and that of Mr. Andrew Johnson. On the 10th of January, John Minor Botts presented charges in the House of Representatives and moved for the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The charges accused the President of gross usurpation of power and violation of law in ordering the payment of rejected claims upon the Treasury; of wickedly and corruptly abusing the power of appointment and removal; of retaining An attempt was made in 1843 to impeach power of appointment and removal; of retaining men in office for months after they had been rejected by the Senate; of abusing the veto power, and of other high crimes and misdemeanors. The House refused, by a vote of 127 to 83, to appoint a committee of inquiry, and so the matter was allowed to drop.

Judge Watrous of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas was accused of official misconduct and corruntion

ing that there was no occasion for further pro-The

last case of impeachment before the The last case of impeachment before the United States Senate was that of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States in the District of Tennessee, for complicity in the Rebellion. The charges, seven in number, were presented in April, 1862, and the trial took place on the 26th of June of the same year, lasting only one day. The accused failed to appear, and there was of course no defense. He was found guilty, by a nearly unanimous vote, on all the charges, and a sentence of removal and disqualification was tence of removal and disqualification was passed without a dissenting voice.

THE TAX LEVY.

THE AMENDMENTS AS ADOPTED BY THE ALDERMEN-THE LEVY BEFORE THE COUNCILMEN TO-DAY.

To-day at 4 o'clock p. m., the Board of Councilmen peet to take up for consideration the Tax Levy as amended and adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

amended and adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

The Controller's estimates foeted up.......\$11,101,802 52

The Aldermanic Finance Committee made
the following additions: Belgian Pavement \$125,000 00

Contingencies—Controller's office. 5,000 00

Contingencies—Legislatives Department (new item). 20,000 00

Donations. 5,000 00

Mount Morris Square. 5,000 00

North-Western Dispensary (new item). 15,000 00 Public drinking hydrants and nrinals.
Salaries—Legislative Department.
Wells and Pumps—Repairing and
oleaning.....

190, 33 84 Total additions..... 11,301,785 86 The Committee made the following deduc Advertising for Common Council ... \$28,000 00 Contingencies—Law Department ... 19,000 00 Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct

Total deductions..... Total recommended by Finance Committee . .. \$10,878,568 86 To this the Board of Aldermen made the following additions: City Contingencies. \$20,000 00 ations to the Blind..... Denatons to the Balance 20,000 00 Lands and Places 20,000 00 Dening New Streets—Expenses of 80,000 00 Ralaries—Croton Aqueduct Department 2,500 00
Water Pipes and Laying 175,000 00
Working Eighth-ave 14.600 00 2,500 00

Total additions..... \$11,990 00 \$11,190,958 86 The Board made the following deductions:
Contingencies Croton Aqueduct Department. \$1,000 00
Jadgments. 165,000 00 166,000 00 Total deductions.....

Total amount adopted by Aldermen \$11,024,958 86
Controller's estimates \$11,161,802 52
Recommended by Aldermanic Finance Committee 10,878,968 86 222,833 66 \$76,843 66

MR. PEABODY TO THE PUBLIC,

Teorenso.....

BOSTON, March 7, 1867. Mr. George Peabody, intending soon to leave for England, deems it a duty due to himself to inform all those who, during his visit of ten months in his native those who, during his visit of ten months in his native country, have written to him asking loans of money, donations to literary institutions, subscriptions to churches, public charities, &c., or assistance for themselves or others, that the great number of these communications has rendered it impossible for him to read or answer, or even to open them in person. The latter duty has, therefore, been assigned conjidentially to others. And as many of the writers have requested that their applications should be kept secret, Mr. Peabody would state that he has this day caused these letters, amounting to nearly four thousand, to be burned in his presence, thus relieving their apprehensions and his own responsibility.

PROSPECTS OF THE FREEDMEN.

Prof. Howard Day, the well-known colored orator, last evening addressed a large audience in the Free-Will Baptist church, Seventeenth-st., near Sixth-ave., the Rev. Mr. Nutting, Pastor. He instanced Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia as evidences of this. Maryland, and Virginia as evidences of this.
saying that in Delaware, so far behind the age
in right feeling, schools are now being established by an Association for the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the Colored People, and that even Gov. Saulsbury, who did not at all believe in the capacity of the colored man to receive education, had, as Governor, promised to let the "experiment" go on, and that he would give all the protection necessary to the schools and teachers. Prof. Day referred to the fact that in

CRIMINAL COURTS.

TOMBS POLICE-JUSTICE DOWLING. On Thursday last Wm. H. Howard, alias Hesal, and Herman Sachs, said to be well-known shoplifters, entered the store of Messra Schwartzen, Graef & Pool, dealers in cutlery, at No. 35 Beekman-st., and, under pretense of purchasing, stole 30 dozen pen knives, valued at \$492, and then left the store, stating that they would call tense of purchasing, store 30 dozen pen knives, valued at \$452, and then left the store, stating that they would can on the following day. The pen knives were soon missed. On Friday, while Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, accompanied by officers Dunn and Riker, of his command, was riding up town in a Third-ave, car, at Twenty-eighth-at, he saw the thieves leave the front platform of the car, bearing a carpet bag. They were arrested, and in the bag was found the stolen cutlery. The apartment of the prisoners, at No. 296 East Thirty-seventh-at, was then searched, but no other stolen property was found. On Saturday morning, Lewis Smith, alias James Wolf, Mary Brown, alias Hyman, alias "Black Mary," and Catherine Lenox, alias Elizabeth Collins, whom the police describe as well known shopiliters, entered the store of Messrs. Bartlett, Beery & Co., No. 410 Broadway, and asked to be shown some silks. While the man Lewis engaged the clerk, Charles G. Doty, in conversation, the women managed to abstract three pieces of silk, valued at \$75, beneath their dresses. The silk was soon missed, and the party were detained until Officer McSally, of the Sixth Precinct, was called in. The silk was found upon the women. They were committed for trial by Justice Dowling.

The case of Henry Ellis, alleged to be one of the firm of

Sixth Precinet, was called in. The silk was found upon the women. They were committed for trial by Justice Dowling.

The case of Henry Ellis, alleged to be one of the firm of Clark, Webster & Co., managers of the gift enterprise at No. 62 Broadway, came up for examination on Saturday. The counsel for the defense moved that his client be discharged on the ground that no lottery law had been violated by him. This motion was denied by Justice Dowling. Officer Walling was cross-examined, but no new evidence was clicited, and the prisoner was held to bail in the sum of \$500.

On Saturday evening, Capt. Green, Sergt. Phillips, and a section of men from the Third Precinct, entered the gaming establishment of Thomas Ward, on the second floor of the building located at the north-east corner of Versy and Washington-sta, and arrested the proprietor, the cue keeper, James McKeans, and 12 other persons, whom they found engaged in the game of "farco." They also selzed one faro table, one layout, over 300 faro checks, half a dozen packs of cards, one cue box, and a check tray. The prisoners were locked up for the night in the Station-House, and yesterday were taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs. Ward and McKeon were held to bail in the sum of \$600. The remaining prisoners were discharged. The gaming implements were sent to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters.

The following persons were brought before Justice Dowling for alleged violations of the Excise law: Chas. Ulimann, No. 2 Mott-st.; Thomas Darkin, No. 366 Greenwich-st.; John Kassefact, No. 106 Mott-st.; Thomas Ryan, No. 189 Chatham-st.; John Van Allen, No. 304 Water-st.; Charles R. Varth, No. 21 Frankfort-st. Each of the above were held to bail in the sum of \$300 to answer the charge before the Court of General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE—JUSTICE DODGE.

Bernard McKenna, No. 91 Ninth-ave., was charged with violation of the Excise law, and gave ball in \$300 to answer. Wakeman Clark, the reputed proprietor of a house of prostitution, No. 99 Greene-st., arrested on Sat-urday night, under warrant, by Sergeant Burden of the Jefferson Market Police Court squad, was yesterday brought before this Court. He was held in \$500 ball to

brought before this Court. He was held in \$500 bill to appear for examination. The following persons, also found there and arrested, were required to give ball for their future good behavior: Louis Mesline, pianlst; Francis Williams, door-tender; Ada Clark, Minnie Brown, Carrie Frothingham, Josle Hall, and Augusta Williams, boarders; and Charles H. McCarthy, John Smith, Harry Jones, Arthur Marsten, Isaac Adams, John Simpson, Geo. Stephens, John H. Knowles, Charles Wilson, John W. Ritchie, Charles Morgan, and Charles Jones.

Also, on Saturday night, the house No. 10 Greene-st. was visited by Officer Williams, who arrested all the persons he found there. The owner was held in ball for examination, and the others for their good behavior. Their names are as follows: Belay Lowinatine, propeletress; Eva Randolph, Fanny Everett, Georgie Adams, Agarita Johnson, Louisa Weslon, Mary Smith, Maria Keeland, John Kennedy, James Boyle, August Brunsen, John John Kennedy, James Boyle, August Brunsen, John John Kennedy, James Boyle, August Brunsen, John Sud Hugh Bradlag.

CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-MARCH 9.—Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT BY MEANS OF

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT BY MEANS OF A FALSE PERSONATION.

United States agt Wellington Wilmot.

In this case, previously reported, and in which defendant is charged with attempting to obtain bounty money and back pay by means of a false personation, the Commissioner held that the evidence showed circumstances of gross suspicion against defendant. But, as the case for the prosecution rested entirely on the evidence of an accomplice, and as this accomplice had, by his own admission, been guilty of perjury in swearing to his application for bounty money, there would be no prebability of the conviction of the defendant if the case went to a Jury, and such a course would only subject the Government to uscless expense and inconvenience. He, therefore, decided to discharge defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 9.—Before Justice INGRAHAM.

Darlo Massers agt. Vicente M. Jolbe.

This case, already noticed in our columns. and in which the plaintiff sued to recover the sum of \$5,000 in gold, alleged to be due by the defendant, has been abandoned by the plaintiff, and an order of discontinuance entered.

DECISIONS. Loeb, agt. Steiner .- Motion granted on payment of

costs.

Palmer, Receiver, agt. Johnson.—Motion granted on payment of all costs since first answer. If plaintiff does not comply with this condition, motion denied with \$10 costs.

Alexander et al. agt. Howe; McFerters agt. Herrick et al.—Motions granted.

Brown agt. Anderson; Carey agt. Purdy et al.—Motions denied.

lenied.

Bichel agt. Waterhouse.—Motion denied with \$10 costs.

Fitch et al. agt. Adams et al.—Motion denied. Plaintiff's Fitch et al. agt. Adams et al.—Motion denied. Plaintiff's costs to abide event. Arnoid et al. agt. Markham.—Adjustment of costs re-duced \$5.

ner agt. Tyler et al.—Order as to title deed modified, &c.
The People ex rel. Monaghan agt. Board for licensing, &c.—Motion granted. SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-MARCH 9.-Before Justice Robertson.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THEM.—MARCH 9.—Before
LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE NATION.
Rectice Parker agt Edwin L. Godkin et al.
The plaintiff, a conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, has commenced a libel suit against the defendants, who are proprietors of The Nation, under the following circumstances: Shortly after the death of Mr. Theo. Dwight, who was crushed by an outgoing train in the Jersey City depot, of which the plaintiff was the conductor, an article was published in The Nation commenting severely on the conduct of the conductor, although not designating him by name. Mr. Parker claims that the article pointed distinctly to him, and he brings suit for \$10,000 damages. The defendants have not answered, but they claim that there is no ground for an action of libel against them, the expressions they used in the article being that a person calling himself the conductor used profises language, &c.
The case came up to-day on a motion by the defendants to strike out portions of the complaint as redundant which referred to events occurring subsequent to the accident, the action of the corner's jury, &c.
The Judge granted the motios.

J. H. Platt for defendants; Jeseph Jackson for plaintiff.
DECISIONS.
Carman agt. Gilsey; Bilizer agt. Weishelmer; Alexander

J. H. Platt for detendants; Jeseph Jackson for plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

Carman agt. Gilsey; Bilizer agt. Weishelmer; Alexander
agt. Wood; Adams agt. Chuck et al.—Motions grasted.
Colles, ir., agt. Smith et al.—Motion for commission
granted.

O'Reilly agt. Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Fowler agt. Reeves; Clark agt. McBrien et al.—Motions granted without costs.

Before Justice Jones.

Beyer agt. Stamfield et al.—Motion granted on payment

of costs.

Tyler agt. Commonwealth Insurance Co.; Fabbins et al. agt. Eisner.—Motions granted.

Haminger agt. Jacob.—Motion granted without costs. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-MARCH 9.-Before Judge CARDOZO.

Murphy, Rec'r, agt. Van Allen.—Dismissed without costs.

Spielman agt. Ascher.—Motion denied, with \$7 costs to abide event.

Morton agt. Morse.—Order granted. SURROGATE'S COURT.-Before Surrogate Tucker.

SURRGGATE'S COURT.—Before Surrogate TUCKER.
The wills of the following deceased persons have been
admitted to Probate during the past week: Moody M.
Hall, Rose McShafery, Sarah Michaels, Martha Rowland, Wm. Scott, John O'Donnell, Eliza De Lamater,
Marian S. Phelan, Maria E. Baker, Wm. H. Wall.
Letters of Administration have been granted on the
following estates: Bernard Morbon, Wm. Cullen, Johannes Gneifing, Mary McCarren, Catharine T. Cahill, Christian Van Campen, Leah Nangle, Elizabeth McCarry, Wm.
Patterson, John Krehle, Chas. H. Alvord, Francis Churchill, Wm. Eggert, Jesse K. Hatfield, Anne Hatfield.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
PART I.—Before Mr. Justice CLERKE Court opens at 104 a. m.

Part I.—Before Mr. Justice Clauses Court opens at 10 a. m.
Nos.
103.—Christie agt. Haskell.
1077.—Kelfy, Sherif, A. F., agt. Hingg.
108.—Calkins agt. Ametrano.
105.—Calkins agt. Ametrano.
107.—Herrit agt. Miller.
107.—Herrit agt. Miller.
107.—Herrit agt. Miller.
107.—Leining et al. agt. Maseras
107.—Leining et al. agt. Maseras
108.—Kennedy agt. Randall.
109.—Mills agt. Maney.
109.—Mott agt. Holmes.
109.—Mott agt. Mott agt. Holmes.
109.—Mott agt. Holmes.
1 Nos. 1642 - Northers agt. Rogs et al. 1642 - Arctic Fire 1643 - Northers agt. Hogs et al.
1608 - Salonkinsky agt. Archie Fize
Ins. Co.
1608 - Levy agt. Sammels.
1702 - Feley agt. Hoyt et al.
1704 - Osgond agt. Rish.
1704 - Osgond agt. Martin.
1708 - Meta agt. Howit.
1710 - Bockingham agt. Morris.
1712 - Rariand et al agt. Jaker.
1713 - Thomas agt. Mallory.
1714 - Thomas agt. Mallory.
1715 - Rariand et al agt. Justice Serv.
1716 - Howits Hill. - Before Mr. Justice Serv.
Nos. 1546-Cochran agt. Dinamere. 1540-Cochran ark Dinsmere.
1026-Wesh agt, Goeta.
1092-Copelin agt, Bartlett.
1092-Applegate agt, Van Elsenberg.
1096-Ebel agt, Saward.
1106-Cook agt, Relly, Sherif, &c.
1116-Coran Nat. Bk. of N. Y. agt. THERELAND. Court opens at 10 a.m. 1004-Westervelt agt. Hermetica 1034—Burnside agt. Brander, ft.
1035—Post agt. Lezman.
1035—Schenek agt. Beil et al.
1243—Rasenthal agt. Lynch.
1243—The M. A. Cement Co. agt.
1244—Harman agt. Legal.
1245—The M. A. Cement Co. agt.
1245—The M.

Tasues of Law and Fact.

Nos.

126.—Sherlock agt. Lamont et al.

124.—Hendricks et al agt. Stark.

SUPPRIME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Mr. Justice Induanas Court opens at Da. m. Call of the calculation.

Nos.

Nos.

Nos. Griblin agt. Blos. 61.—Carible agt. Gilbert. 61.—Carible agt. Gilbert. 66.—Buttenagt. De Manice. 60.—Aureria agt. Turkanf. 60.—Learned agt. Rysler. 101.—Packer agt. Mayer. 120.—Lawrence agt. Belden. 120.—Mayeria agt. Gross. Nos.
17: Same agt. Murphy.
167: Uray agt. Kpencar.
160: Ganta agt. Kame.
160: Gang agt. Same.
172: Hermance agt. Hermance.
170: Shembeld agt. Kingaley.
100: Mitchell agt. Branwell.

26. Learnest agt. Ryder.

107. Parker agt. Mayer.

118. Lawrence agt. Bidden.

126. Murphy agt. Gross.

Call at No. 211. Alexander agt. Howe.

SUPERHOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

PART L.—Before Judge Monsel.

243.—McMallen agt. Windlech.

243.—McMallen agt. Windlech.

243.—Griffith agt. Schanck et al.

255.—Griffith agt. Schanck et al.

255.—Teppe agt. Haywood.

277.—Sanne agt. Moulton et al.

297.—Sanne agt. Moulton et al.

291.—Hollister agt. The Ninth-ave.

E. E. Co.

292.—McColl agt. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.

293.—Represent agt. Rommers.

294.—Trial Term.

205.—Trial Term.

205.—Trial Term.

205.—Trial Term.

205.—Trial Term.

206.—Super agt. Represent agt. Regulery.

206.—Super agt. Regulery.

206.—Super agt. Regulery.

207.—Coupton agt. Rivagulery.

207.—McColl agt. Kingglery.

208.—Armsteong agt. Stevens.

208.—Medialisor End.

208.—McColl agt. The Washington Medialisor Fee Co.

209.—McColl agt. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.

209.—Bedown art. Hedden R. R. R. 2508.—Deane agt. Rider. Part H.—Before Judgo Ganvin. Court opens at H a. m.

Nos.

3130—Hedgers agt. Hindson R. R. R. 2503—Deans agt. Rider.
Co. 2072—Hinmenthal agt. McCabe.
2750—Yonkers and N. Y. Fire Ins.
Co. agt. Hoffman Fire Ins.
Co. 2013—McGabey agt. Hunter.
2014—Nama agt. Fame.
2716—Hinss agt. Rourie.
2716—Hinss agt. Parish agt. Woodward ci.

2766—Bruss agt. Hourie.
2778—Bishop agt. Jackson.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
PART L.—Before Judge Dalv. Court opens at 11 a. m.
Nos.
464—Lewenthal agt. Krans.
556—Bean agt. Mat. Ben. Life Ins. Part L.—Before Judge Dai Nos.

404—Lewenthal agt. Krana.
609—Cumunings agt. Schnifz.
511—Kennuna agt. Stranas.
579—Wilson agt. Gitardin.
549—Bayley agt. Secor.
578—Wood agt. Truillo.
578—Wilsoli agt. Learr.
Nos.
1143—Wilsoli agt. Learr.

500.—Bean agt Mut Ben Life 500.—Beebe agt Wilder. 501.—Reyler agt Sinnton. 607.—Cumming agt Winchell. 912.—Martin agt Bachman, &c. 506.—Godberger agt Leary. 345.—Phillip agt Dowley et al. Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m. Nos. Nos.

Nos.

Nos.

Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.

Nos.

Nos.

Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.

Nos.

ender called at 10 o'clock a.

88-Kupler agt. Albeck.
19-Sing agt. Brown.
90-Benedict agt. Katz.
91-Terry agt. Bowning
92-O' Brien agt. Lechten
13-Boelum agt. Sanford.
94-King agt. Gould.
95-Cockreit agt. Connor.
16-Winkler agt. Gala.
97-Tilton agt. Ureed. os.

— Oysterman agt. McBride.

— Todd agt. Moises.

70—Dumont agt. Pekerny
73—O'Brien agt. Balow.
79—Sheehan agt. Moit.
82—Robinson agt. Green.
83—Willis agt. Roddeid.
84—Dablman agt. Ekiridge.
85—Delan agt. O'Brien.
86—Gallagher agt. Rogers.
87—Cooper agt. Hart.

A RAID ON "BOB VEAL."-Washington Market frequently works itself into an excited condition, but the excitement of Saturday far exceeded the former ones. The occasion was a visit from the Sanitary Police, in force, and the confiscation of from 500 to 600 little calves, which had been dressed at a tender age and were to be sold as very tender meat—"excellent for broth or soup." sold as very tender meat—"excellent for broth or soup."

The police did not content themselves by passing through and taking what was visible, but they insisted upon opening boxes and uncovering baskets which were intended only to be exposed toward night, when the Sanitary men were supposed to have vacated for the day, and hungry buyers were laying in a stock for Sunday dinner. The first visit was made early in the morning, and followed up by others during the day, until three large loads were collected, to the no little annoyance of owners and salesmen, while their neighbors, dealing in mature and healthy meat, rather applanded than otherwise. These little calves of from two to six days old are generally killed in the country and sent to market early in the morning, usually in quarters weighing eight to twelve pounds each. Of course they are sold low, and many a cheap dinner—if not a doctor's bill—was spoiled by this seizure. It is well known that yeal, at best, is not the most healthful food, but of immature "kittens" a small dose is bhysic, THE MONEY MARKET.

| SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. | U S 6s 1881 Coup | Pitts F W & 2 m | Tol, Wab & W Pref | 50,000 | 1094 | 2,000 | 0.0 | 300 | ... 61 | N Y Central | 100,000 | 100 | 6,000 | 101 | 1 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 10,000... 65 | Cumberland Prof | Reading | 100 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 | 100 | | Missouri 68 Pa R is | Pacitic Mail | Cleve & Pitts | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. 3,600. 101 Manhattan Gas 100. 165 200. 54 100. 164 300. 56

Erie 200 ... b3 .712 200 ... b3 .712 600 ... 945 200 ... b3 .712 600 ... 945 200 ... b3 .712 600 ... 945 200 ... 55 400 ... 61 800 ... 336 600 ... 55 800 ... 812 600 ... 336 200 ... b10 .65 601 602 800 ... 812 600 ... 352 800 ... 84 .55 400 ... b3 .622

| According to the content of the co Erie 1,500.....b3. 542 PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

FIRST BOARD.

Asked.
Helman..... 25 Keystone Silver. 6
90 Kipp & Buell G. 50
15 La Crosse Gold. 50
25 Liebrg. 20 Liberty Gold. 7
15 New-York. 1 65 herry R Spec'...... 85 Union. 75
Mining Stocks.
Alameda 6 60
American Flag. 1 00
Atlantic & Pacific 2 25 American Flag... 1 00 Atlantie & Pacific 2 25 Bates & Baxter G 1 00 Benton Gold.... 1 10 Bobtail Gold..... Bullion Consol'd.... 3 00 Miscellaneous. 1 50 Long Island Peat.

 Bullion Cohsert
 40 Tudor Lead

 Central Gold
 20 Walkill Lead
 71

 Crozier Gold
 12 Rutland Marble
 12 Rutland Marble

 Columbian G & S
 2 70
 2 80
 Copper Slocks

 Consol'd Colors
 8 Caledonia Cop
 8

 Consol'd Gregory
 11 90
 12 90 Canada Copper
 50

 Corrdon
 5 90
 90 Charter Oak Cop
 1 35

 Corrdon
 7 Corrdon
 60
 7 Corrdon
 7 Corrdon

 Corydon..... 5 00 Des Moines Gold.

SATURDAY, March 9-P. M Gold closes 1341, after selling at 1341-2135. For cash gold 3-16th was paid for large amounts. The exports to-day were \$559,621.
Government stocks of all kinds were lower, from a

to f per cent. Missouri 6s were active and sold at 96. In Railway mortgages and Bank shares little done. The Steamship stocks were firm at the regular call at 91 for Atlantic, and 1257 for Pacific. At the Public Board Atlantic broke to 85, and closed at 87. The Railway shares were strong at last night's advance. After the call there was a demand for Erie, which was rushed up on small purchases to 60, closing at 581 @581. At the close of business United States 6s of 1805, new issue, were quoted 1001@1061. Stocks closed as follows: New-York Central, 103/0 1031; Erie, 581@584; Reading, 1021@1021; Michigan Southern, 721-2721; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82-2 821: North-Western, 35@351; North-Western Preferred, 634@634; Rock Island, 951@96; Fort Wayne, 951@957; Pacific Mail, 126@127.

Money on call is quoted 6@7 per cent. The banks have no surplus of National bank notes to lend at anything better than 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper sells at 61 @71 for best names, and 8@10 for second grade.

Sterling bills at 60 days, 1081@1081; at 3 days, 1091 @1091; commercial bills, 108@1081; francs at 60 days, 5.17+ 25.20; at 3 days, 5.14+ 25.17+; bills on Berlin, 711 @724; on Bremen, 781@781; on Frankfort, 41@411; on Amsterdam, 401@411; on Hamburg, 351@361; on Antwerp, 351 @ 361. In reply to a correspondent] who asks if the Gov-

ernment has the right to pay off the 5-90s in currency, in the absence of a definite statement on the bonds that they are payable in "coin," it may be stated that the Treasury Department recognizes all the debts of the Government, except plain legal tenders, compound notes, 7.30s and fractional notes, as redeemable at maturity in gold. The gold market is higher. Parties sanguine that

"reconstruction" will soon assume proportions which will convince the world that the Congress of the

is and must be the order of the day, until the National debt is funded and specie payments assured, the clamor of speculators to the contrary notwithstanding. A new crop of cotton, grain, and provisions means lower prices of these articles at an early day, and the loss of millions of debts made by parties whose assets will not pay more than half their debts. It is these facts which make speculations for an advance extra hazardous, and sure to be fatal to those who make them. In the reduction of the volume of the currency sure to be shown in 1967 all market prices must shrink, and intrinsic values lose much of their power in arresting the decline in commodities, and in stocks especially, These are now piled up in Wall-st. as never before on speculation, by parties willing to put up 10 per cent margin on 1,000 shares, who have no more ide of holding 100 shares as an investment than they have of paying the National debt. Upon a shrinking currency these hypothecated stocks will, in some unexpected moments, be forced to sale, and a panic be produced under which margins will disappear, and large differences be left against their holders. In short, under contraction, prices of stocks will so down as they rose during expansion, by sharp spasms, which will sweep off the profits of the past

two years as rapidly as they were made. The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday reports : There is a good demand for money, and bankers have generally more paper offered than they take, but still there is no pressure for loans, and good paper is mostly placed at 9@10 per cent, with exceptions at the

The Chicago Times of Thursday savs : The Chicago Times of Thursday says:

The banks report a continued increased money, which is traceable to a growing as instituted ing in the leading produce markets. The banks are as reasonably well supplied with currency, and seme ful signs of coming stringency are already observable. The banks no longer encounter any difficulty in leaning the money they are anxious to lend, and find themsely in condition to exercise the closest scrutiny on all particularly without jeopardizing their interests. Firstel paper is still readily negotiated, but each day it becomes difficult to place inferior grades of paper and curities.

The Atlantic and Great Western Road earned February: 1806......\$408.864 | 1807......\$383,274 | Decrease...\$25,590 The Michigan Southern Road earned the first week in March:

1966...... \$90,881 | 1867...... \$85,884 | Decrease.... \$4,997 The Marietta and Cincinnati road earned the fourth week in February: 1867......\$21,924 | 1866......\$24,630 | Decrease...\$2,700

The total imports at New-York for the week compare as follows: March 9. March 2. Feb. 23. Peb. 14. \$2,506,131 \$3,315,737 \$2,357,312 \$1,099,000 2,299,972 2,583,217 4,215,294 4.073,60 Week ending Dry Goods..... General Mdse...

Total\$4,806,193 \$5,898,954 \$6,572,666 \$5,772,153 The New-York imports of foreign dry goods compare as follows: For the Week 1865. 1866. 1867. Entered at the port. \$1,809,777 \$3,808,261 \$2,806,131 Thrown on market. 1,865,461 3,141,741 2,677,321 Since Jan. 1. 1865. 1865. 1866. 1867. Enters dat the port. \$7,384,102 \$30,368,330 \$24,221,612 Thrown on market. 8,440,768 32,874,201 24,711,205

The following circular has been issued from the office of the Hudson River Railroad Company: NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867

To the Slockholders:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at the office of the Company in New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1867, it was resolved that it be recommended to the stockholders thereof to increase the capital stock of the Company to the amount of Thirteen millions nine hundred and thirty-soven thousand four hundred dollars (\$13,337,400), for the purpose of increasing its depot accommodations for freight and passengers, and double-tracking the entire road, retiring a portion of its bonded debt, and adding such increase to its rolling stock as shall be required. The additional capital to be issued at such times and upon such conductons as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine. termine.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West Thirtieth-st., in the City of

A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West Thirtieth-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of sanctioning the proposed increase of the capital stock.

Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy, and two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of the Company is required to sanction the same. Very respectfully yours,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts for Customs, \$566,000; Payments, \$1,049,332 47; for Gold Notes, \$63,000; Balance, \$112,235,056 24. Re

ceipts, \$1,990,000 42. Freights are dull. The engagements to Liverpoo are-700 bales Cotton, at 1/2/15-32d., 100 tes. Beef at 3s., and 5 tuns Paraffine at 22s. 6d. To London-100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Bank of North America, held on the 5th day of March, Mr. John J. Donaldson, late of the firm of Messrs, H. B. Clat-lin & Co., was unanimously elected President of the Bank, in place of Mr. John P. Yelverton, deceased.—New York, March 9, 1867.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series, in exchange for the New 5-20 Consolidated Bonds, at the best market rates, which holders of 7.30s will find to their advantage.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILBOAD COMPANY .- Interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum IN GOLD, payable in the City of New-York.

For full particulars apply to or address FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Public Notice.—Parties holding Merchants'
Union Express Co. Stock in their own NAME, destrout
of avoiding Personal Liantlity, can dispose of the same,
with a full guarantee, upon application to
Geo. C. Dunnar, No. 46 Pine-st.
Adams, American, United States, and National Express
Co. stock bought or sold on commission, or for account.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for THE THEBURE.]

SATURDAY, March 9, 1867.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and are firm; sales at \$3 25 38 624. Pearls are better and unsettled at \$13 35 25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is no particular change to note, the business being fair; we quote Bricks at \$11 30 39 \$13 56 for Common Hard, \$15 4 \$50 for Croton, and \$75 for Philadelphia Front, Lime at \$1 85 42 20 for Common and Lump, Laths at \$3 25, and Cement at \$2 3 \$2 \$5 \$0 COTTON—The market is quiet and prices are again lower, closing irregular at about 29 22 5 for Middling Uplands to 30 230 6c. for do. New-Orleans; sales of 1,55 bales.

bales.

COFFEE—The inquiry for Brazil Coffee continues very light and we have no sales to advise; prices are firm. Other kinds are in very good demand and steady; sales of 1,327 bags Ceylon, and 2,127 bags Maracaibo on private

71-641 1,579 1,990 17,414 69,006 63,368 641

| Great Britain and Ireland. | bels. |

will convince the world that the Congress of the United States will at an early day represent every State in the Union are free sellers. Gold is also considered a good sale upon Southern commercial advices which represent the freedmen disposed to harmonious action with their employers, a fact securing an amount of Southern products, which will go far toward equalizing legal tenders and gold.

The Street was more active than for some time and an effort was made to put some life into fancy stocks, Erie taking the lead. The professional speculators for an advance were in February cleaned out, and have neither confidence in themselves or money to back their opinion if they had the latter. The market is also without public support, the class of speculators known as the "public" having as much as it can do to pay rents, store expenses, home bills, and to keep from protest on their regular business. Prudent people also see that Secretary McCulloch means contraction, and has the power to carry out his opinions, and are steadily getting out of debt and avoiding new engagements. "Shrinkage" of assets the Produce Exchange to day was limited business to firm a liter is anyloy for the Summer months. The business of the Produce Exchange to day was limited business to firm a liter is anyloy for the Summer months. The business of the Produce Exchange to day was limited business of the Produce Exchange to day was limited business to firm a liter is anyloy for the Summer months. The business of the Produce Exchange to day was limited business to firm a liter is anyloy for the Summer months. The business of the Produce Exchange to day was limited business to the Produce Exchange to day was limited business to day of assets the Produce Exchange to day was limited business and in the limited supplies from California will be a chance from San Francisco, since the attention to purchase the sales under the supplies from California will be continued depression in the twent in the tow sales and the few sales made to establish its valle,